

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

NUMBER 40.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SIX MONTHS.....1.50
THREE MONTHS......75
SINGLE COPIES......10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood, it will also maintain as a FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic; the admission of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South. With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from various and abundant sources, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an exalted and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSIS OF
TIPTON'S MAGNETIC WELL.
AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

This is to certify that I have examined sample of water from the place of John Tipton, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following result:
Specific gravity of water, 1002.5; reaction slightly alkaline; taste saline and slightly bitter; one gallon contains 600 grains saline matter; one pint contains 75 grains saline matter; one fluid ounce, 9.375 grains saline matter; the saline matter consists of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime.
The water also contains appreciable quantities of iodine, most probably in combination with potassium, sodium and calcium.

In my opinion this water will act as a gentle purgative and efficient diuretic, and will prove valuable in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidney, the various forms of dropsy, arising from disease of the liver and kidneys; constipation with or without hepatic disease, gout, scrofula and constitutional affections.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department, University of Louisiana, Nov 26.

CARPENTER'S MANUAL.

A practical guide to use of all tools and all operations of the trade; also drawing for carpenters, form, containing specifications, plans, &c., with plain instructions for beginners, and full glossary of terms used in trade. Illustrated 60 cts. of book-seller, or by mail, JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. nov 26

PAINTER'S MANUAL.

Horses and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, falsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, &c., 50 cts. Gilder's Manual, 50. Book of Alphabets, 50. Scrolls and Ornaments, 50. Watch-maker and Jeweler's Shopper, 35. Taxidermist, 50. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Dog Training, 25. Of book-seller, or by mail, JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. nov 26

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after Oct. 31, 1875, at 5:30 p. m. Train Depart and Arrive as follows from Challice Street Depot:

Express.....7:30 p. m.
Mail.....5:30 p. m.

Express.....11:30 p. m.
Mail.....11:30 a. m.

Accommodation (on Monday), 10:30 a. m.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.

oct 10 ly

THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1.
Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily.....8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Sat. day only, at.....2:40 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily.....4:15 p. m.

Express and Mail, daily.....3:25 p. m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only.....10:25 a. m.

Through Night Express, daily.....12 p. m.
By this line Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. R. ROBINSON,
oct 10 ly Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and from New Orleans to Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Close connection is also made with Louisville and Cincinnati for the North, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berth, inquire at the New Orleans Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct 10 ly W. M. BRYLL, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, October 31, 1875, the SUNDAY EXCURSION RATES will be as follows:

New Orleans to Kenner and return.....75
New Orleans to Gretna and return.....50
New Orleans to Manchaca and return.....1.00
New Orleans to Hammond and return.....1.50
New Orleans to Mobile and return.....2.00
New Orleans to Magnolia and return.....2.50
New Orleans to McComb City and return.....2.75

These tickets are good to return on the Monday morning after date of sale, or on any intermediate passenger train.

A special car will be on the train for the accommodation of hunters with their dogs.

E. D. FROST,
oct 10 ly General Manager.

HENRY A. BROWN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

26 St. Charles Street.

oct 10 ly NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!
CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 AND 83 CANAL,
AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE.

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$13.

Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$13.

Men's White Marcellite Vests \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants \$5, \$8, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15, \$20, \$25.

Men's Linen Dusters \$1.75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, \$5 and \$6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2.75, \$3.50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Boomer Shirts \$7.50.

Six Open Back Boomer Shirts \$3.

Men's India Gase Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Half Hose \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hosiery, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.

may 8 ly

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET.

Between Canal and Customhouse.

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

may 22—6 mos

W. B. STEVENSON,

DEALER IN

New and Second Hand

FURNITURE.

SALE ROOMS:

No. 62 Camp Street,

Near to Pinyone Office.

Auctions Three Times a Week.

Private Sales on Commission.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES,

FRAMES, ETC.

The best storage at the very lowest

price.

oct 10 ly

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVERWARE,

No. 36 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE

GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

WOMAN.

A thing most beautiful on earth,
A lovely, lovely woman;
Most other things are little worth,
Alas! that she is human.

Her graceful form, her sparkling eye,
Her voice, rich, sweet, melodious,
Her loving heart, her gentle sigh,
So free from all that's odious.

So, ever since the world began,
Poor man's been subject to her;
And always, all his race is run,
Can do no less than woo her.

In quiet Eden, happy place,
He held not long dominion,
The head of all the coming race
Was swayed by her opinion.

'Twas she enticed him to the tree—
(When tempted by the devil)
Desirable and fair to see,
Of knowledge, good and evil.

The fatal fruit she took and ate—
(Her husband thus beguiling)
He also ate; O wretched fate!
Their race thus forfeited.

The serpent's not alone to blame;
He saw her toward yearning,
And by temptation fanned a flame
That was already burning.

The mischief since has been repaired,
The "woman's seed" sowing,
Through her a savior was prepared
Which cost her throes and moaning.

But notwithstanding all this talk,
I would not underrate her;
She sweetly cheers us in our walk
Through this world to a better.

UNITY.

Mr. Edmon:

Now is the time for organization.

It is none too early to begin it, as colored men will be called upon to play an important part in the political drama of 1876. Our enemies are numerous and vigilant, well organized and prepared for all hazards. Our cause has been associated with the leading topics which now occupy and agitate the minds of the country. It is our duty to appreciate the situation and prepare ourselves so as to meet the issue.

The question is, will the colored men unite themselves and move in concert to the consummation of the noble work of our final rescue from assassination and proscription?

Never before in the history of our race was unity more imperatively required than now when the party of reaction is so bent upon our utter annihilation. In organization now means protection against the terrible crash of the future. If we do not understand our position now, it is next to an impossibility for us to make any sort of a show in the coming contest. We have suffered long enough from the want of unity before, and the lessons of experience command that the future should find us undivided, "one and inseparable." It is time for us to appreciate the virtue of self-reliance, for, "they who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

Circumstances have made it necessary that we should help ourselves; and unless we make up our minds to meet the demands of the hour, we will never be able to press our claims before the nation. The odds against us are heavy; but if we are united we will overcome them. Let us rally under the standard of concord and harmony, and demand of the Government the redemption of its pledges to us. The greatest obstacle now in our way is that class prejudice, which must be removed at once. It is high time that the leaders of these classes should place the common good above their personal pretensions and self-conceit, in order to secure that unity which is so essential to our success. The matter of fact is that no sensible colored man having the interests of the race at heart, will for one moment allow such petty prejudices to control his mind. Therefore, let our efforts be exerted to the end of annihilating their insufferable notions which every man of honor should spurn. Unity is what we need, and unity we must have.

Yours, respectfully, R. L. D.

AN ALARM.

By facts not endorsed in the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, especially in Louisiana, is quite generally felt by several Protestant Church organizations, and expressed in conventions recently, that Roman Catholics win the freedmen over to them by a total disregard of color distinctions, and that the "Church is working very assiduously."

Regrettable in the sense that the truth of history or the assumed tenets of Catholicity are not borne out, and that the elegant assertions of Macaulay as to its democratic influences are disproved here, is the fact that the Roman Catholic Church in the South, like the majority of Protestant churches, lends its aid and churchly balm to driving away from, rather than seeking the admission of the newly made colored citizen to its folds. In New Orleans notably, and in most of all the parishes, there is great dissatisfaction and a strong desire to rupture the religious relations heretofore existent among intelligent colored Catholics, because the Roman Church, through its clergy, not only attempts now to make invidious distinctions between colored and white communicants, but is the blatant ally of the White League and other similar oppressive organizations to the colored people here.

We learn recently that a number of the old and highly respectable colored Creoles, attendants at the St. Louis Cathedral in this city, have been forced to withdraw from worship therein, because of the White League, color line proscription and attempted service distinctions. In all this, of course, the Catholic Church but follows the leading of the white Protestant churches—Ames Chapel, a Northern Methodist organization here, being foremost in this kind of anarchistic work—and we should not particularly have mentioned it, save to assure truly Christian people and organizations that the field of churchly labor under the teachings of Christ is ripe for the harvest among the colored people of Louisiana, and, we opine, the South. All that is needed is Christian example and precept.

Whether or not, however, the Roman Catholic Church differently directed may change its present policy and effectually practice what Protestant organizations most fear, remains for the most part to be determined by the prompt and Christian conduct of the Protestants.

In the Associated Press dispatches of the St. Louis Railroad Convention the following incident is narrated:

During the business conversation, General Sherman entered the hall, and was invited to take a seat on the platform, which he accepted amidst enthusiastic cheers. Shortly after, General J. E. Johnston was invited to the platform and was greeted with great applause, and when he and General Sherman met and shook hands, gentlemen rose from their seats, waved their hats and cheered in the most vociferous manner.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, then moved that Jeff Davis be also invited to a seat on the platform, and made quite a speech on his motion. He wanted all political and sectional feelings put aside. Mr. Davis had labored for the improvement of the South and West, and was entitled to recognition. The motion was carried, but there was quite a number of negative votes, whereupon Mr. Davis arose and said, as chairman of the Mississippi delegation, his place was on the floor in the Convention, but for the benefit of those who voted "no" on the motion, he would say he would have to decline the invitation, even had it been unanimously offered.

Whereupon the Toledo Blade wittily remarks:

"The Railroad Convention at St. Louis got Generals Sherman and Johnston to take the platform and 'shake,' but Jeff Davis would not go upon the platform. Jeff has had all of Sherman's 'shake' that he cares to indulge in."

A SAD FEATURE CONNECTED WITH THE

death of Vice President Wilson is that of the absence of women in her gentle ministering care to soothe his dying hours. Says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in commenting upon the appearance of the dead Vice President:

"The body lay upon the back, and scarcely presented as rigid outlines as are usual in death. The face, propped up preparatory to the post-mortem and embalment, was remarkably beautiful in its repose. There was not a trace of pain about it. There was none of the darkness of death. The face looked as gentle, pure, and noble as in the happiest moment of life. There was no sign of woman's hand or woman's attention, save one. An elderly lady from New England, name unknown, pressed her way through the throng of Senators and Senate attendants to the bedside, where she caressed the cold features with passionate devotion, and bathed the placid cheeks with her tears."

Finchback has gone to Washington to look after his seat in the Senate. His departure has given a new impetus to the opposition, and revived to some extent the former system of fighting him. It is true the opposition to him is of a somewhat different character, as it is thinner in some places and thicker in others. Most of the men whose official positions give them some influence, are just now too busy in attending ward clubs and pipe laying for their re-nomination, to pay much attention to the Finchback case. Just at this crisis, self-preservation is of more importance to them than Finchback's defeat, and their own offices being in imminent peril, they cannot devote as much time to his case, as heretofore. This situation promises well for Finchback.—State Register.

We are in receipt of No. 1, Volume IV, of the Young Folks Gem, "a journal for the young folks, and old folks with young hearts," and published in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio. The number before us is a sparkling, little eight page journal, replete with interest. The price of subscription, thirty cents per year, is within the reach of the youngest, and we doubt not the subscription already 20,000 will be increased correspondingly at the close of the present newly begun volume. Address John A. Clark, editor, as above named.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

The following is the inscription upon the statue of Stonewall Jackson, recently unveiled at Richmond, Va., with so much display: "Presented by English gentlemen, as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot, Thomas J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia in the name of the Southern people. Done A. D. 1875, in the hundredth year of Commonwealth. Look! there is Jackson, standing like a stone-wall." How is that for the "dead past" which certain of our Boston contemporaries desire to have obliterated? Accepted "in the name of the Southern people!" Have we, then, a Southern people distinct from a Northern people? How nice it is, too, to commemorate the memory of a battle well-nigh fatal in its results to the American Union and American nationality? "In the hundredth year of the Commonwealth!" How is that for State-supremacy? Not a line, not a word concerning the Union or "we the people of these United States." "Soldier and patriot!" He was a soldier, undoubtedly; was he a patriot? He believed himself to be one; his sincerity no one can question; but was he a patriot? Measured by all the usual standards and the answer must be in the negative. He had been educated at the military school of the nation at West Point; he had worn the national uniform; he had sworn oath to be true to the national idea and to the American Union; and yet at the very first test to which his loyalty was put he proved faithless. When the time came for an exhibition of gratitude—unlike that other and far greater Virginian, the noble Thomas—he forgot his obligations, or, to put it more charitably, he changed his allegiance from the federal government to his State, and cast his fortunes with the rebellion.

WHAT COULD BE MORE FORCEFULLY ILLUSTRATE THE DANGEROUS NATURE OF THE

State-right dogma, which is just now being revived all over the South?—Concord Monitor.

JEFF DAVIS AS A BIG INJUN.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Nov. 10.

More than the usual interest in lawsuits of a private nature has attended the trial of the case of Davis vs. Bowmar, Executor, and others, for the Briansfield estate held by Jefferson Davis, and occupied as his home before the war. The firm of Harris & George, of this city, are engaged as counsel for the legatee, and Hon. W. P. Harris, of that firm, in the course of his legal argument, having occasion to speak of the motives which led Mr. Davis to resign his commission in the United States Army in the prime of his life, gave utterance to this splendid specimen of eloquence, which was taken down by our reporter as it fell from the lip of the orator.

"It was no contemptible choice, between a commission in the Army and planting. A man so richly and splendidly endowed is always conscious of his wealth of mind and spirit. He had too great fullness of capacity and largeness of faculties for the narrow paths of professional life of any kind. He had aspirations for the higher walks of civil life. His brother, a man of scarcely less capacity was well aware of the high qualities of mind possessed by Jefferson. He determined to give him the opportunity to try his wings. He invited him to his house and promised to take care of his pecuniary fortunes. For ten years no one outside of the family knew anything of Jefferson Davis. It turned out that he devoted that time to the severest mental discipline, making broad, deep and deliberate preparation for a splendid career. He burst upon us, as we all know, with a dazzling blaze of light. He had already risen, full orbed above the horizon. Soldier, scientist, orator, statesman, all in one. I never think of the sudden bound he made on the arena, without recalling the fantastical account which the Indian chief, Pushmataha, gave of himself. Some one asked the chief to give an account of his birth, parentage, and early career. He laughingly replied: 'Pushmataha had no birth or parentage or early career. One day a storm gathered in the sky; the lightning struck a giant tree of the forest, rent it asunder, and Pushmataha sprang forth from the wreck a full-grown man and full warrior, as you see him now.'"

OUR TONGUE.

Mr. Washington Moon has written a new work on bad English. Some of the errors which he singles out are, decidedly amusing. For example:

"A furrier, lamenting in an advertisement, the tricks played on the public by unprincipled men in his own trade:

"'Earnestly requests ladies to bring to him their own skin, which he promises shall be converted into snuffs and bones.'"

"Another advertisement ran thus: 'Two sisters want washing.'"

"Here must have been a strange sight:

"'He rode to town, and drove twelve cows on horseback.'"

"A gentleman, advertised for a horse:

"'For a lady of a dark color, a good trotter, high stepper, and having a long tail.'"

Better, more amusing, more instructive, is the following illustration of the inevitable ambiguities involved in accurate language. One gentleman observed to another:

"I have a wife and six children in New York, and I have never seen one of them."

"Were you ever blind?"

"O, no," replied the other.

A further lapse of time, and then the interrogator resumed the subject:

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and you had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, such is the fact."

Here followed a still longer pause in the conversation, when the interrogator, fairly puzzled, said:

"How can it be that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the answer, "one of them was born after I left."—Once a Week.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

OUR AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized Agents of the LOUISIANIAN:

Hon. T. B. STAMER, Carrollton, General Agent.
 Mr. J. L. FARMER, New Orleans.
 JOHN ROXBOROUGH, Esq., New Orleans.
 Hon. ROBERT GUYMOND, St. Bernard parish.
 Hon. R. D. TRIVETTE, Port Hudson, La.
 Mr. JOHN L. LEWIS, Natchitoches, La.
 Hon. G. H. HILL, Ascension parish.
 Mr. HENRY PRINCE, Thibodaux.
 Hon. V. ROBERT, St. Martinville.
 Mr. HENRY LOTT, St. Tammany.
 Mr. H. C. C. ASTWOOD, St. Helena.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Mr. W. W. JACKSON is authorized to collect for the LOUISIANIAN in the city of New Orleans.

Special Notice.

All communications for the LOUISIANIAN on business, on and after this date must be directed to H. A. Corbin, Esq., 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, Louisiana; and communications of an editorial character must be directed to George T. Ruhl, Post-Office Box 760, New Orleans, Louisiana.

We observe through the columns of our able contemporary the American Citizen of Lexington Ky. that recently there was held in that city a State convention of citizens opposed to the grievous injustice of the public school laws of Kentucky. In order to secure a fair degree of justice, and especially towards the children of colored citizens, a committee consisting of Henry Scroggins, editor of the American Citizen, and Messrs. J. H. Jackson and W. H. Hughes of Lexington, have been named, who are to seek through the aid of mass meetings of citizens interested in various counties throughout the State, and through the collection of funds to properly prosecute their claims in the Legislature, to secure the desired result of justice in school laws. As an example of the grievances of which the colored people of Kentucky have to complain in the Democratic State control and laws, the American Citizen relates:

"The following Kentucky laws we hold to be unjust and unconstitutional. It is our intention to expose and oppose them till they are repealed:

1st. The law which disqualifies all colored men for jurors.

2d. The law which excludes colored citizens from all participation in the election of school officers.

3d. The law which taxes colored men one dollar a head more than white men.

4th. The law which fixes the school age of colored children at from six to twenty.

5th. The law which provides for the education of a white child almost nine times as much money as for that of a colored child.

6th. The law which prohibits a district composed chiefly of white people from receiving colored children to the common school, although no other provision is made for their education.

The clause of the Constitution which is violated by these laws is as follows:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

To the readers of political news through the columns of the daily Democratic papers of this city we commend the following: "about this time look out for the usual crop of canards (Anglice, lies) relative to the action of the United States Senate and the admission of Senator Pinchback." What special correspondents, primed for the occasion, don't say, the handy paraphraser, in the offices of the papers mentioned, scribble of the Senate's poll, the number of votes for and against, and "slim chances" etc, etc. Just such stuff continually iterated has grown tiresome even to the hide bound readers of the Democracy. It is about time, since the statements have no manner of influence at home or abroad, that the public be given a rest.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Is Louisiana a State or has she not by the reconstruction process yet matured anew to a State? The inquiry were ludicrous had it not grave justification. For three years a commonwealth competent in all its functions of administration, has been denied a seat in the National Senate. Her capability to authenticate representatives to the Lower House has been unchallenged, her relations to the General Government have been uninterrupted, her contribution to the quadrennial electoral vote has been and will be looked for; yet, despite all this, she stands in the Senate politically amputated of one of her arms. The fault does not rest with herself, for she has presented a man who suffices the constitutional standard in age, in national citizenship, and in local habitation; and whose claim possesses, therefore, all the force of the instrument that prescribes that standard, and that recites furthermore: "The Senate, etc., shall be composed of two Senators from each State."

The only pretentious exception that could be made would be that the State was in such a revolutionary condition that her people were incapable of a constitutional exercise of choice, and that the credentials of the claimant were therefore defective. But the Government of the United States, through its Executive branch, prevented the hazard of a revolutionary condition by marching into Louisiana a military police; through one of its legislative branches it stopped itself from pleading that condition by admitting to five seats representatives who could pretend to no better title than did the Legislature that accredited the Senator.

So far as the Democracy has chosen to have judicial recourse, it has failed to disprove the Republican title to Louisiana, recognized by the Lower House and the President, and fortified by the courts and the highest law officer of the Government. The Senate has practically dismissed the inquiry whether Mr. Kellogg is Governor and acquiesces in the legitimacy of his authority to administer the laws of Louisiana.

Yet his warrant so to act came from the same suffrage whence came the warrant for the Legislature to sit and elect a Senator. With what consistency can his certificate lie purged on the table of one House when both Houses no longer challenge his powers?—one of which powers is the issuance of such a certificate. Whatever legal vigor is possessed by Mr. Kellogg is in equal measure possessed by Mr. Pinchback, substantially, they are twins from the same political womb and bastardy cannot be pronounced upon the one and legitimacy upon the other.

The Senate does serious disservice not only to the State of Louisiana but to the Republican party whence that body chiefly comes. It is practically re-enforcing the Democracy so long as it falters to do that against doing which the Democracy has remonstrated. It is affording the Opposition a plea that so fraudulent in the Republican claim to Louisiana that the Senate has to discountenance it; and this contribution to the Democracy is a more pitiable folly in view of the fact that that party has no fragment left save that as an argument.

The late elections disclosed complete Democratic indifference to the McEnery plaint, and the National Democracy was not so overladen with issues as to ignore that plaint were it worthy of respect or could it have been utilized as a factor. It is left for a Republican Senate to deal a blow for which the Democracy, even in the mad license of its party-cavass, no longer clamors. Next year however, should the Senate persist in its wrong, it will have armed our enemies with a bold pretext for the denunciation both of the Administration and of Republican morals. That Senate will be successfully quoted by the Democracy as a high sponsor for the slander that a fraudulent government was erected in Louisiana, and that the President and the House of Representatives were willing accessories.

This will be the mischievous deduction from its silence and in-

action upon the demand, not of Mr. Pinchback, but of Louisiana through him, for her vacant seat in the Senate. In fine, if Louisiana be a State, she cannot be denied the rights of a State, one of the most vital of which is a full participation in the National Assembly, whose sovereign legislation binds her as one of the States. If she be not a State, it is about time her political infirmity were discovered. If Mr. Pinchback's claim be an empty one, the Legislature that conferred it, was an imposture, as was the Governor created simultaneously with it. The taint runs all the way through, if at all. We trust the Senate will no longer delay the installment of Louisiana's waiting servant.

TEXAS DEMOCRACY AND FREE SCHOOLS.

We are in receipt of the Austin State Gazette, a straight Democratic journal, which contains a recent speech made in the late Texas Constitutional Convention by the Hon. E. W. Brady, of Grimes county, one of the few Republican delegates in that body. Against a majority report incorporating in the State's organic law a virtual abandonment of the public free school system, in compliance with the usual Democratic, benighted idea of dense ignorance for the sovereign masses, Mr. Brady made a powerful and telling speech. He was interrupted frequently, but combated successfully the specious arguments of ex-Confederate Post Master General John H. Reagan, a delegate in the Convention, and other prominent Confederate-Democratic leaders.

In his exposition of Texas illiteracy Mr. Brady stated:

"We find the illiteracy of Texas to be:

Total over 10 years who could not read and write.....221,512
 Of these there were, colored.....150,617
 Foreign born.....13,368
 Native white.....53,527

"Or one out of every nine of the native white population of Texas that cannot read and write."

With such a condition of ignorance, and its necessary concomitant, vice and depravity, the Democrats of the Lone Star State have framed a constitution denying the existence of public free schools. To such folly (for there exists no doubt, with the present population of Texas, that the Constitution will be adopted by a large vote), Mr. Brady appropriately said:

"And, now, when a great war is going on in other States over the public free schools, we appear to be of the same opinion as the Governor of Virginia in 1870. In that year the Royal Colonial Commissioners addressed to the Governors of the various English colonies a series of questions, among which was one concerning education in the colonies. The Governor of Connecticut answered that there was one-fourth of the annual revenues of the colony set aside for the support of free schools. Thus, over two hundred years ago, Connecticut laid the foundation of that admirable system of education which has had such a happy influence over her citizens that she has been called from time immemorial the 'land of steady habits.' The reply of the Governor of Virginia was: 'Thank God, there is neither free schools nor printing here; and I hope there will be neither these hundred years.' And his hope was well nigh fulfilled, for over two hundred years passed by before a free school existed anywhere within the border of that commonwealth; and if this Convention does its work on this matter as well as it seems to be trying to do, it will be two hundred years before Texas will have free schools."

The wisdom and judgment of Superintendent of Education Brown in the matter of filling all vacancies on the city school board of the best selected material for Republican government, we can assure our readers need not be questioned. The State has no clearer headed or more competent official than the Superintendent of Education.

Ex-Governor English, States' rights Democrat, of Connecticut, has been appointed to succeed the late Senator Orris S. Ferry in the United States Senate.

We have received a copy of the Wedding March, J. A. Davies composed, in honor of the nuptials of Hon. J. Henri Burch and Mrs. Oscar J. Dunn. The excellent musical reputation of the composer is additionally increased in this charming production.

LOUISIANA'S CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO.

From our accomplished friend, Paul Trevigne, Esq., we have received for publication this week the first installment of his present literary labors on Louisiana's Centennial Tribute to the Negro. The arrangement of Mr. Trevigne's work divides his labors of collating into, first, Literature; second, Arts and Labor, in its developed, artistic form; and third, Science. Under which several heads Mr. Trevigne will show what the Negro in Louisiana has done within the present, almost completed century.

JOANNE QUESTY.

The subject of the present sketch is most widely known in the field of Louisiana literature. As a poet he has made his mark in his native land, and his poems published in some of the Paris periodicals gained great applause in the literary circles of that Capital of Belle-Lettres. At the age of 25, he was well versed in languages, being acquainted with Latin, French, English, Spanish and Italian. In his early youth he enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education, which through great exertions he turned to a progressive self culture. Owing to the prejudice attached to color, he encountered many obstacles for the publication of all his poems and novels; but what we know of him enables him to the foremost rank among Louisiana's most gifted sons. Growing restive under the oppression, which, as a colored man, he had to endure in his own country, he left New Orleans previous to the struggle between the North and the South, and went to Mexico where he resided until 1865, when he returned to the place of his birth to enjoy in common with his brethren the privileges of American citizenship. While in Mexico, he was the regular correspondent of the *New Orleans Tribune*. After his return to New Orleans, he was attached to that journal as an associate editor. His masterly articles are yet in the memory of those that perused them. Joanne Questy was born in New Orleans in 1818, and died in December 1868.

The following extract from one of his poems, entitled: "Une larme sur le tombeau de William Stephens," is considered as a literary jewel:

"Mort, un bonnet seigneurial enroulé au poète:
 Préfère aujourd'hui par un hymne de deuil.
 "Depuis un instant nos parures de fête:
 Allons pleurer sur son cercueil."
 "Et pourtant que les fronts soient encore
 Sages, d'âge, que rien ne révèle une forte douleur:
 "Car si l'ange s'en va vers un autre rivage,
 C'est pour échapper au malheur."
 "Où, c'est pour fuir la mort que sème le tonnerre
 "Que l'éclair qui dégrise va planer au couchant.
 "Bientôt un bruit éclate.... il voit s'écarter
 Par terre
 "L'arbre où se balançaient son nid."

"Et puis, il est si doux après de longs travaux
 "De dormir à l'abri des tempêtes mondaines!
 "Puis l'écorce au port, dans un vaste repos,
 "Le tonnerre lointain des passions humaines."

A rather lengthy letter, savoring somewhat of the odor of a gruberatorial message has been sent by Marshal Packard, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to the organization known as the Property Holder's Union, in reply to a very long and exceedingly minute dissertation, by the last named association, on taxes, taxation, proposed constitutional amendments, and "general relief of the people." Marshal Packard sums up his reply, published in the *Republican* of Thursday, in this manner:

"In conclusion, I have to remark that the co-operation which you ask at the hands of the Republican State Central Committee in behalf of the taxpayer, will, I am persuaded, be readily accorded by those with whom I am associated, and it is my hearty hope that a temper may be exhibited by the Democrats in our Legislature as high-minded as is the Property Holders' Union, which you announce to be 'non-partisan' in its character."

Considering that the high-mindedness of the Louisiana Democracy, just now, consists in opposition, intense and virulent, to everything pertaining to Republican government and control in the State, the "hearty hope" expressed in the above would, if one were not aware of the naive trustfulness of the writer, be deemed, as Artemus Ward would say, "slightly sarcastic."

We tender our thanks to the *Theriville Republican* for its kindly words of commendation of the LOUISIANIAN and our authorized agent, Mr. C. H. Gordon, of Iberville parish.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE SEATING OF SENATOR P. B. S. PINCHBACK, PROTECTION OF THE COLORED VOTER, AND THE CALLING OF A COLORED STATE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, November 23, 1875.

At 12 m. in the vestry of the Free Mission Baptist Church, the Chairman announced that a quorum was present, when the following named gentlemen responded, and the meeting proceeded to business: T. B. Stamps, Chairman; J. H. Burch, J. Lewis, C. F. Ladd, Rev. A. M. Newman, T. T. Allain, D. P. Young, H. C. C. Astwood, D. C. Hill, Milton Jones.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. H. C. C. Astwood be appointed Secretary. Unanimously carried.

It was moved and seconded that it is impolitic at this time to call any State Convention of colored men. Unanimously carried.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial to the United States Senate in behalf of Senator Pinchback, and a committee of seven to present a statement of wrongs suffered and grievances to be redressed, to the State and National Government, for the protection of the colored voter, and report the same to this committee.

It was moved and seconded, as an amendment, that the committees be increased to nine each. Carried.

The following gentlemen were then appointed:

Committee in behalf of Senator Pinchback—D. P. Young, chairman; A. J. Bryant, Milton Jones, W. G. Brown, F. C. Antoine, C. C. Antoine, A. J. Dumont, Ernest Gardette, Rev. Geo. Dardis.

Committee on Protection—J. H. Burch, chairman; T. T. Allain, D. C. Hill, F. C. Ladd, W. P. Green, H. C. C. Astwood, James Lewis, R. R. Ray, A. M. Newman.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee adjourn until next Saturday, at 12 o'clock m. Adopted. H. C. C. Astwood, Secretary.

Tuesday, December 31.

The Committee met in pursuance to adjournment. The following gentlemen being present: Senator Stamps, Chairman; C. F. Ladd, C. C. Antoine, A. M. Newman, W. G. Brown, Jas. Lewis, J. H. Burch and H. C. C. Astwood. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the meeting proceeded to business.

It was then moved that the Committee on Protection report. Chairman Burch then read a preamble prepared by H. C. C. Astwood and a lengthy resolution prepared by himself, both of which were adopted and agreed upon to be the bases of the petition on protection.

It was then moved and seconded that the chairman of the two sub-committees be ordered to complete the two petitions and present the same to the General Committee for signature and publication, and forward the same to their respective addresses. Adopted.

After discussion upon the ways and means of forwarding the petitions, it was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned until Friday at 1 o'clock m., to meet at the State House; and that each member present notify other members of the time and place of meeting. Adopted. The meeting then adjourned in conformity to resolution.

H. C. C. Astwood, Secretary.

The prayerful protestation of an honest old colored citizen, who distributed the plausible assertions of a wily politician and official, in relation to the vindication of a gross grievance complained of, not a thousand miles from New Orleans, and not so long ago to be forgotten, needs particular remembrance just now in view of certain attempted manipulations of which we hear. Said our old colored friend: "fore God—don't let no under us." Just this we commend to certain gentlemen, who, for the present, shall be nameless.

"A child's among ye takin' notes,
 And, faith, he'll print it."

The session of the Athenaeum Club, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Roxborough on Thursday night, was exceedingly entertaining. Music, essays, declamations, and readings whiled away the hours of profitable pleasure.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NATIONAL HONOR.
 In a few weeks more the nation will be placed upon its honor, it will be called to decide upon the case of the distinguished statesman P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana. The whole affair has been ventilated and the verdict has been made up by the people. It is plain, it is clear, and it remains only for the Senate to place itself on record. If it falters in the hour of its trust, the enlightened opinion of mankind will enter its own verdict which shall go down to posterity as a fit rebuke to the men, who, having committed to their keeping the rights of citizens, refused to maintain the honor of the nation and to restate it as a people eminent in wisdom and justice.—*Memphis Planet* Nov. 27th.

We have heard it said that for the next election the Times was to be a republican paper. If this is correct, we suggest that it pay a little more attention to the truth. If it is not, then its present course is all right, as a democratic paper with a large capacity for misrepresentation it is on the broad road to success. The white men who have kept Pinchback out of his seat in the senate, are just now too busy taking care of their own political scalp to take much stock in trying to defeat him, and therefore the Times has arrayed all the colored men against him. The Times ought to know better, and if it intends to be a republican paper it should do better than to attempt to mislead people in that way. If Pinchback has any opposition among people of his own color it is among that class of Creoles, who have always been near democrats as it is possible for a colored man to get. In the whole State there are not fifty freedmen, who are not in favor of his being seated, and who do not look at the action of the Senate, in holding the matter in abeyance, as an act of injustice to the entire republican party of the State.—*State Register*, 27th ult.

STILL KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE SENATE.

When the question, who is the lawful Governor of Louisiana was before the country, Grant was not slow in "cutting the Gordian knot" and solving the problem by recognizing Kellogg as the legal Governor, sustaining his Legislature and backing his appointees to office with Federal bayonets. The Congress of the United States acquiesced in the President's decision and fastened the Kellogg regime upon Louisiana. The Legislature of Louisiana that Grant had sustained elected P. B. S. Pinchback for many years a State Senator, though a native colored man of conceded ability and vast experience in public affairs, by a decided majority, on joint ballot, to the Senate of the United States. Nothing remained for Congress to do logically but admit him. Practical and not theoretical reconstruction must be put to the test. For several sessions, fearing that a refusal to admit him with a claim to his seat, quite as just at least as that of the present Governor of Louisiana, the Senate though willing to pass theoretical "civil rights bills" refused to grant their seat(?) brother a seat to which he is as justly entitled as any of themselves. Although Kellogg, his Legislature and his officers must be refused his seat as a matter of "haste;" not to appease rebel anger so much as it is a cringing to an esthetic feeling that exists at the North against color. If Pinchback is refused his seat on such a flimsy pretext this winter, the colored people will never forgive the Republican party for this act of injustice and for the severe blow aimed at the whole race in the refusal by the Senate to admit their Southern champion to a seat in the Senate.—*The American Citizen*, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 27th.

The colored voters of this country are deeply grieved at the treatment Governor Pinchback has received at the hands of our own party. It is justice to a brave man that he be assigned to his seat in the United States Senate.—*The Commoner*, Nov. 27.

We doff our hat to the genial Blackburn of the Homer Hind; and in response to the well intentioned pun of, "that scintillating gem from Africa's coral strand" trust that the *Times* and the LOUISIANIAN, each indirect, manly way, may stand shoulder to shoulder and with fraternal political consideration in advocacy of Republican principles and truths.

"Of this my son be admonished"—The only way to the pure font of knowledge lies through Goo. Ellis' news-stand on Old Levee street, opposite the Post Office—Seek there everybody goes for papers and all varieties of literature at exceedingly low rates.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

We learn with regret of the death of George Ingram Esq., editor of the *St. Tammany Farmer*, who died in Covington St. Tammany on the 21st ult., of rupture. Mr. Ingram was a pleasant writer and journalist, and at the time of his decease was Mayor of Covington.

An unintentional omission in our description of the bridal presents to Mrs. Senator Burch was that of a handsome silver casket presented by Mrs. Lieutenant Governor Antoine to the bride. Also a pair of silver ink-rings, sent by Mrs. Burton of Cincinnati, with warm greetings of congratulations.

Parish Judge Dula of East Feliciana came to the city on Monday, having been forced by the visitation of an armed mob, said to have been impelled by a designing official of the parish, which sought by violence to force Judge Dula to resign. Apprised in time of the intended outrage Judge Dula was neither at his house or office, (where it will be remembered we mentioned he conducted a well to do mercantile business), but leaving suddenly, he made his way across the river and came to the city. The mob visited both house and store and found the judge on official safe from their clutches. No fault is found with any of the official acts or personal conduct of the Judge, but first obnoxious to the White Line Democracy as a Republican and colored citizen, a pretended party associate has since sought advantage, during the disorder, to force Judge Dula's resignation to the consummation of his malign purpose. Fully elected by a majority of the parish, and honest and laboring at the better sentiment of the community Judge Dula is yet run away from his duties and business by a mob who riot through the parish, and seek to dictate to the Governor what he may and shall do for the enforcement of law and suppression of these wrongs.

The opening of the Crescent Club Rooms, the elegant place of resort presided over by the genial Louis Kenner Esq. at 170 St. Louis street, was a joyous occasion on last Saturday night. Many prominent officials and a number of our *Jennies* were present, who gave to the good cheer dispensed, and the interchange of kindly sentiments expressed, a sparkle and a brilliancy signifying most happily for the success of the Club. The "spread" was worthy of the excellent taste and determination to please of its host. The furniture and adornments of each room and complete arrangements made for the pleasure of members and guests, all evinced the careful supervision of a gentleman, who, knowing how to keep a club would be sure to make it popular. The billiard room and bar are in themselves sources of attraction which proprietor Kenner has with pains elaborated. The billiard table is a 5X10 Carom, of Brunswick, Balle & Co.'s make, and with a Fielding combination expressly to the Club's order. Excepting this match table, whereas Maggioli is to play Chicago, it is said to be the only billiard table of the kind in the city, costing the nice little sum of \$500. "Joe," so well and favorably known to a large circle of convivialists, dexterously serves at the bar.

The graceful appreciation tendered us by our friend State Senator Burch and his fair bride in the hymeneal tokens sent for the approbation of the editorial tastes of the LOUISIANIAN are duly esteemed. We invoke, with the cake and wine pleasantly enjoyed, long life and continued prosperity for Senator and Mrs. Burch.

State Senator Pierre Landry of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, was in the city on Thursday.

Our active friend, Col. William Murrell of Delta is in the city on business connected with the agricultural and political interests of his parish.

Hon. David Young of Concordia returned home last week. He will probably return here for duties in the State Senate, about the beginning of the holidays.

We note the presence of Hon. Milton Jones, ex-speaker Hahn, Speaker E. J. Lett, Judge Levesque, Senator Trevigne and a number of other members of the Legislature from country parishes in the city.

We are pleased to greet the presence of Dr. M. A. Southworth of Chesterfield resident physician of Quarantine Station, who is in the city on a brief visit to his many friends.

Call on A. Simon opposite St. Louis Hotel, Exchange Alley, for papers and English and French literature.

The two greatest inventions of the human mind, are writing and money—the common language of intelligence, and the common language of self-interest.—*Marquis de Mirebeau*.

with regret of the death of Mr. Ingram, who died at the age of 21. Mr. Ingram was a member of the 21st Louisiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Fort Fisher.

national omission in our country was that of a Governor presented by a pair of silver snuff boxes, and a pair of silver snuff boxes, and a pair of silver snuff boxes.

age Dula of East Feliciana city on Monday, having been visited by an official of the parish, who was accompanied by a pair of silver snuff boxes, and a pair of silver snuff boxes.

outrage Judge Dula was a house of refuge, where it was mentioned by a pair of silver snuff boxes, and a pair of silver snuff boxes.

ay across the river and city. The mob visited the store and found the official snuff boxes, and a pair of silver snuff boxes.

the nation a candidate that has heretofore been able to obtain the full Democratic vote of this State, and can probably obtain a few votes among the Methodists of his own color.

Every one thinks his party has the kernel, and others only the shell. Wherever they are all apt to get the kernel alone and dispute about the shell, as if that were the kernel.—Gossner.

"Who would be wise, themselves must read the news." Go to St. Louis at Goldsmith's Book Store, 60 Canal street, and get whatever needed in books, papers, and magazines, at pioneer cheap rates.

At a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Radical Republican Club held this date, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John T. Claiborne; Vice President, G. W. Moore, C. G. Gibson, Alex. Derocher, S. Jackson, Silas Ware, H. A. Miller, A. Ladoe, H. L. Burns, Lew. Williams, Louis Keys, D. M. Moore, Secretary, A. W. Lee; Assistant Secretary, Evans Green, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, M. McGray; Treasurer, T. McGormack; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benj. Hawkins, Joseph Todd, Peter Evans, Noel Morrison; Honorary Members, Hon. T. B. Kamps, A. Dejoie, J. B. Gaudet, Wm. Kern; Chaplains, Rev. Henry Davis and Rev. A. B. James.

JOHN T. CLAIBORNE, President.
A. W. LEE, Secretary.

GEO. D. GEDDES, UNDERTAKER.
No. 218 Erato, between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

WRUNG FROM THE GRAVE!
The most remarkable book of the season.—Herald.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.
SAYINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

The Mississippi democracy has concluded to vote for Pierrepont for the next President, and the democracy of Avoyelles, determined not to be caught drunk on duty, has endorsed the following ticket:

For President:
EDWARD PIERREPONT,
of New York.
For Vice President:
SAMUEL ARMSTRONG,
of Louisiana.

The candidate for vice President on this ticket was in 1872 the democratic candidate for Secretary of State. He is as black as the shades of an Arctic midnight, and is a "mean nigger," being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church (North). He received the full vote of the Louisiana Democrats in 1872 and according to their own account had as many votes as McEnery. The fact that he is not the Secretary of State, and never has been, they attribute to the bayonet rule that granted the State, which prevented the people from having the officers of their choice, and which placed a "usurper" in the office, instead of the "hugger" Methodist preacher that the democrats swear they elected. The Avoyelles democrats are as sharp as a serpent's tooth, and they have added great strength to the Pierrepont ticket by placing on it for the second office in the nation a candidate that has heretofore been able to obtain the full Democratic vote of this State, and can probably obtain a few votes among the Methodists of his own color. This is another instance of the sacrifices the democrats are willing to make in order to be sure of success.—State Register.

How to win a sweetheart, how to retain a loving wife, and how to grow prosperous and happy, may all be learned by going to C. C. Haley at No. 19 Commercial Place where all the newspapers and magazines of the day are to be found.

Every one thinks his party has the kernel, and others only the shell. Wherever they are all apt to get the kernel alone and dispute about the shell, as if that were the kernel.—Gossner.

"Who would be wise, themselves must read the news." Go to St. Louis at Goldsmith's Book Store, 60 Canal street, and get whatever needed in books, papers, and magazines, at pioneer cheap rates.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Notice.

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1875.
At a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Radical Republican Club held this date, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John T. Claiborne; Vice President, G. W. Moore, C. G. Gibson, Alex. Derocher, S. Jackson, Silas Ware, H. A. Miller, A. Ladoe, H. L. Burns, Lew. Williams, Louis Keys, D. M. Moore, Secretary, A. W. Lee; Assistant Secretary, Evans Green, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, M. McGray; Treasurer, T. McGormack; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benj. Hawkins, Joseph Todd, Peter Evans, Noel Morrison; Honorary Members, Hon. T. B. Kamps, A. Dejoie, J. B. Gaudet, Wm. Kern; Chaplains, Rev. Henry Davis and Rev. A. B. James.

GEO. D. GEDDES, UNDERTAKER.
No. 218 Erato, between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

WRUNG FROM THE GRAVE!
The most remarkable book of the season.—Herald.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.
SAYINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

People's Column.

[This column is open to the people. Brief communications published, long ones rejected. The Editor not responsible for the views of correspondents.]

Mr. Editor:—"There is no justice in making one man pay exclusively for that which only benefits another." So say the Democratic Journals of Mississippi. The White-liners of that State take up the school question just where Pennsylvania Democracy dropped it forty years ago.

Truly Justice (?) and knowledge travel slowly South of Mason and Dixon's Line.

Mr. Editor:—A short time since I called the attention of our colored citizens, through your widely read and influential columns, to the folly and degradation of paying money to places of public amusement wherein they were treated as pariahs and civil lepers. I remarked then that it was high time our people generally should appreciate the importance of self-respect and regard for the value of money, which perhaps, from the influences of slavery, they in former degradation were not well capable of understanding. Now, Sir, apart from the injustice and wrong done themselves, and measurably the community, by that class of colored people who will submit to pay for self degradation, there are the higher reasons in refusal to enter any theatre or other place of public amusement where such injustice to colored people as such is sought to be imposed, in that the conditions of American citizenship and pride of person should deter.

I now ask that the Mignonette, and other literary, social, and benevolent clubs and societies among the colored people of New Orleans, notably, should lead off in the matter of resolving that none of their members shall further aid in the erection of barriers to the enjoyment of civil rights by all classes of citizens alike, in the matter of the service of their money for public amusements; by contributing one dime to theatres, or other places, where the Yankee proprietors and managers, whether of the North or South, would impose hateful class distinctions. I particularly invoke the Mignonette Club to lead off in this matter, because its members are largely of our self-respecting young people; and they can give an example of the value of righteous service in this behalf. Hereafter, Sir, if you will permit, I propose to show in actual figures the number of dollars, amounting to tens of thousands, paid each winter heretofore by colored people to theatres and other public places of amusement in this city, to their own abasement.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Songs by Hayes, Danke, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR BARGAIN, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

J. L. PETERS,
848 BROADWAY, N. Y.

R. M. & E. J. MONTGOMERY,
Dealers in All Kinds of NEW FURNITURE.
Office and Saleroom, Armory Hall, 87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

No. 10 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 3, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

General quotation. Ex. quot.	
Low Ordinary.....	10 1/2
Medium.....	10 1/4
Good Ordinary.....	10 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Low Middling.....	11 1/4
Medium Middling.....	11 1/2
Good Middling.....	12 1/2
Strict Good Middling.....	13 1/2
Fair.....	14 1/2

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875..... 9,970

Arrived since last statement 5,333

Arrived previously..... 462,438

Total..... 477,741

Cleared today..... 7,125

Cleared previously..... 289,864

Stock on hand and on shipboard, 189,750

Stock on hand same time last year 135,500

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 1/4; to New York 1/4; to Boston via New York 1/4; to Providence and Fall River 1/4; to Philadelphia 1/4.

By rail—Cotton to Liverpool 1/4; to New York 1/4; to Boston via New York 1/4; to Providence and Fall River 1/4; to Philadelphia 1/4.

SUGAR—We quote as follows:

For good common; 1/4 for fair; 7/8 for good fair; 1/2 for fully fair; 3/4 for prime to choice; 1/2 for yellow clarified, and 1/2 for off white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote as follows:

30/60 for common; 40/60 for fair; 40/60 for prime; 50/60 for strictly prime, and 50/60 for choice.

FLOUR—Superior at \$4 25, double extra \$4 50, low triple extra \$4 75, double extra \$5 25, choice triple extra \$5 50, and \$7 25 for choice and extra.

PORK—Choice \$2 50 per bbl. Dealers are jobbing at \$2 30 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—10c for shoulders.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 1/4, clear rib sides at 1/4, and clear sides 1/4.

LARD—Keg is quoted at \$13 1/4, and tierce reduced at 13c.

CORN IN SACKS—White 50c, yellow 50c per bushel.

COFFEE—Choice St. Louis 45c, choice Texas 50c per bushel.

BRAN—\$1 00 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime \$35; choice \$37 per ton.

CORN MEAL—\$3 00 per 100 lbs.

POWDER—7c per bushel for mixed and 7c for clay.

WHEAT—Louisiana notified is quoted at \$1 14 1/2, and Western at \$1 15 1/2 per bushel.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured are quoted at 17c/100 lbs. and 15c/100 lbs.

WHEAT IN BULK—\$1 35 per bushel.

BRICKS—10c per 1000.

BAGGING—12c per 100 lbs. for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 12c/100 lbs. India 10c/100 lbs.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4 1/2 c/100 lbs.

TOMACCO—We quote as follows: low 7c/100 lbs. good 8c/100 lbs. low 9c/100 lbs. medium 10c/100 lbs. good 11c/100 lbs. fine 12c/100 lbs. selection 13c/100 lbs.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESTERMAN

Advertising Agents

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 30

THE OLD MUSIC HOUSE.

78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING, DUNHAM, HALE, FLETCHER, UNRIVALLED ESTEY PARLOR ORGANS, Tuning and Repairing.

New Music received daily.

NEW CROP CUBA TOBACCO.

23,000 CIGARS, of assorted sizes, just withdrawn from the Customs-House, and for sale, retail and in lots to suit, by

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

Corner Camp and Common.

Corner Canal and Exchange Place.

Corner Union and Carondelet, and

2 Carondelet, near Canal. Oct 5

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNETT, Cashier. Jan 23 1y

The New Citizen,

PUBLISHED AT BROWNVILLE, TENN.

By J. B. Wilkins & Co.

The best paper for the colored man. Everybody takes it. Circulation 1500.

Send for samples. Pays agent \$50 per month. Address

J. B. WILKINS,

Brownsville, Tenn.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

AND PRINTER.

73 Camp Street,

may 29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

SAZERAC BRANDIES

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

B. BLOOMFIELD T. M. ANDERSON.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

GENERAL STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, EN-

GRAVERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

AND—

LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOK-

SELLERS.

47... Charles Street... 47

(Between Customhouse and Bienville.)

Keep constantly on hand for sale, at

LOW PRICES, all and varied assort-

ment of General Stationery, Pa-

peroval Envelopes,

Comprising everything necessary for the

Bank,

Insurance Companies,

Morants,

Steamboat Clerks,

Civil Engineers,

and Railroads.

FANCY NOT PAPER AND CARDS,

Of the Great Variety, Suitable for

Balls, Parties, Soirees and Weddings.

TO ARTISTS BUILDERS AND CIVIL

ENGINEERS.

On hand and for sale at Northern prices,

a complete assortment of

Drying Materials,

Comprising—

Mathematical Instruments,

Drawingpapers, Boards,

Painters' palette, Brushes,

Sandpaper, Zinc, etc.

Tracing cloth and Paper,

Drawingpens, Lithographic

Pens, Drying Pencils, etc.

Also, Various works on Drawing, Archi-

tecture and Engineering.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

47 Charles street,

between Customhouse and Bienville.

STEEL PENS.

From the Manufactories of Gillott, Perry,

Spencer, Harrison & Bradford,

Estabrook & Co., comprising the

Great Variety of Styles

offered to the pub-

lic sale at low

prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

General Stationers, Printers and Blank

Book Manufacturers, 47 Charles st.,

between Customhouse and Bienville.

WE NEW CIVIL CODE.

THE REVISED CIVIL CODE.

With reference to the Acts of the Legis-

lature passed during the session of

1874 and 44 Decisions of the Supreme

Court, up to and including Volume XXV

Annual Report, with an Exhaustive

Index, compiled and edited by Hon.

Albert Voelke, Jr., Associate Justice

of the Supreme Court, author of the

Original Jurisprudence of Louisiana.

Price, Ten Cents.

THE REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE,

New Edition,

Compiled and edited by

HON. ALBERT VOELKE, JR.,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Are now for sale and will be

shortly.

BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

Law Publishers, Monotype Printers, En-

gravers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,

47 Charles street,

between Customhouse and Bienville.

TE CIVIL CODE

Will be forwarded by mail, free of postage,

on receipt of \$10.

SCRAP BOOKS 311

Now on hand large and well selected

assortment of Scrap Books, comprising

all sizes at styles, for sale at low

prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

Sunday, 5—Second Sunday in Advent.
 Sunday, 12—Third Sunday in Advent.
 Sunday, 19—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
 Tuesday, 21—St. Thomas.
 Saturday, 25—Christmas.
 Sunday, 26—First Sunday after Christmas—St. Stephen.
 Monday, 27—St. John the Evangelist.
 Tuesday, 28—Holy Innocents.

Information, in which the friends of the Rev. M. C. Cole, Secretary of our State Board of Education, will take special pride, and which is a source of gratification to American Evangelists, is thus detailed of a brother of our able Secretary:

Major Cole, of Chicago, is working as an evangelist in England. He attracts large audiences, and there are numerous conversions. Mr. Sankey's songs are sung as trills by Mr. Cole, his wife, and daughter.

The Indiana Conference of the Mennonites has condemned the Centennial celebration as opposed to non-resistant Christianity, and advised its people to have nothing to do with it. The Conference has also resolved that men ought rather to trust Providence than to patronize insurance companies and to put lightning rods on their houses.

The missionary work in India is regarded as the most successful of all others. In 1871 the reports show 318,363 converts from heathenism, and 381 ordinary native preachers. There are 35 missionary societies at work, and 600 missionaries employed, of whom 339 are from England, 141 American, and 84 German. Of the missionaries, 166 belong to the Church of England, 88 Presbyterian, 87 Lutheran, 77 Baptist, 60 Independent, and 51 Wesleyan.

There are epitaphs and epitaphs. Thus seems to think the Leek (Staffordshire, England) Improvements Commissioners who have refused to receive into their cemetery the following epitaph:

"Twenty-one years dutiful daughter, three years chaste and virtuous sweetheart, and forty years a loving wife."

The conversion of Jews to Christianity does not progress favorably: so says Louis C. Newman, missionary of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews in their annual meeting at Philadelphia on the 15th, ultimo, who reported that he had found much infidelity among the Jews. He had preached the Gospel in Jewish houses, stores, and pulpits, and had in the past six months visited 281 Jewish families. During the same time he received 110 visits from inquiring Jews and converts. He had distributed many copies of the Scriptures and circulated 63,000 pages of tracts. There had been, the past Summer, five adults under instruction.

Per contra a New York rabbi says that he has recently performed the rite of circumcision on thirty-eight Christian adults, who have desired to be admitted to membership of the Jewish Church. But he adds that a rich bride was the cause of each of these conversions.

The anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Church was held in the Metropolitan Church, Washington, Dec. 2.

Rather significant is the following telegram sent over the wires of the Associated Press last week:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Episcopal Board of Missions, now in session in this city, was busy to-day discussing plans for bringing the negro race within the pale of the Church. The Board seem to think the Catholic Churches as in a fair way to do this, and should the Protestant denominations wish to succeed in that regard immediate action is necessary.

It shows an awakening for God and humanity on the part of those, heretofore only self named Christians, doubly hopeful of good results in the future. We may however promise this announcement of the efforts of the Catholic Church elsewhere among colored people, with the information that in New Orleans, even those have yielded so much to the cruel spirit of caste, domination to which all of the Protestant white churches, have succumbed, that many colored communicants of the Catholic Church have withdrawn their attendance. So that if it were possible for a camel to go through the needle's eye, the Episcopal in discharging, with other professed Evangelists, the Pharisaical and ungodly caste spirit might accomplish much good among the colored people.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.
 Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper in the Northwest.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as

A Family Newspaper.

The columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted in great care, and every effort is made to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,

FORUM AND COMMENT,

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gathering.

Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Post-offices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance), per year, \$12 00

By mail (payable in advance), 6 months, 6 00

Sunday edition, per year (extra), 1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance), \$8 00

By mail, club of four (in advance), 11 00

By mail, club of six (in advance), 13 00

By mail, club of ten (in advance), 19 00

Club of twenty (in advance), 30 00

One year copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance), \$5 00

Club of four (in advance), 7 00

Club of ten (in advance), 11 00

Club of twenty (in advance), 19 00

One year copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address:

INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago.

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disapproving announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, 2

The Weekly Times, per annum, 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY

Five Copies, per annum, \$7 50

Ten Copies, per annum, 12 50

Twenty Copies, per annum, 22 00

Thirty Copies, per annum, 30 00

And one extra copy to each club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE Semi-Weekly Times to the holder-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year, \$5 00

Ten copies, one year, and one extra copy free, 25 00

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to elegantly at the lowest rates. These prices are irrevocable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Order, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jan 2 New York City.

1875.

POSTAGE FREE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveler.

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year, \$4 00

HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year, 4 00

HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year, 4 00

One copy of either will be sent for one year. POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

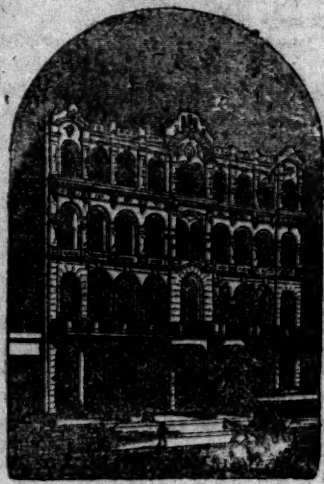
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year \$10; or any two for \$7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either of the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for \$20, without extra copy postage prepaid by the Publishers.

Advertisements have no influence at home or abroad public be given a rest.

REMOVAL!

TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c.,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes

manufactured by STEINWAY &

SONES, KNABE & CO., HAINES

BROS., PLEYEL, WEBSTER

MAYER, MUTHNER, KAPS.

The Organs of the MASON &

HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAY-

SER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHER OF

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warehouses,

No. 150 Canal Street, which he has oc-

cupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18

Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is

prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers

and the public, the best quality of goods

in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere

in the United States. Orders promptly

filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Cat-

alogues and Price List furnished upon ap-

plication.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments

of all kinds repaired. Music neatly

bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

Published every Thursday, and sent to

subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, ONE YEAR, \$2 00

CLUBS OF FIVE, \$1 75 each

CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE, 1 65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in

Draft on New York; or by Postoffice Order, or

Express, pre-paid, and in Registered

Letters at our risk; otherwise at risk of

sender.

Checks on Cities, not named

above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

Oct 31st

WAYERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MRS. A. DOW.

Office, Waverley Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever pub-

lished in this country. Its contents are such

as will be approved by the most ardent

circles, nothing immoral being admitted into

its pages. It will furnish as much reading

matter as almost any one can find time to

peruse, consisting of

TALES,

HISTORIES,

BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry.

The paper contains no trash, and no

meddles with neither politics nor religion,

but is characterized by a high moral tone.

It circulates all over the country, from Maine

to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months, \$2 00

One copy for 6 months, 1 00

One copy for 3 months, 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscrip-

tions at the above, and deduct twenty-five

per cent.

Subscribers in the Foreign, the same.

A new volume commences every January

and July; but if a person commences at any

number in the volume and pays for six

months, he will have complete book, with a

title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his

subscription, he should call us what was the

last number he received, then we shall know

what number to begin without hunting

over our books. Otherwise we shall begin

where the money is received.

Monthly price, \$1 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAYERLEY MAGAZINE

and other

"Lady's Gazette of France,"

"Atlantic Monthly,"

"Harper's Magazine,"

"Weekly," "Penny," or

"Golden Lady's Book," &c.,

ann. year.

All letters concerning paper must be

addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount clubs.

The Way to Subscribe: The proper way to

subscribe for a paper is to find a money-

order in a letter, and send the publisher

direct, giving individual name, with the post

office, county, and State; plainly written, as

no marks are acceptable.

We take no risk of theft.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.

220 LEXINGTON AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

An Independent Physician,

TREATS ALL FORMS OF

CHRONIC DISEASE,

AND NERVOUS

Affections from parts of

the Civilized World.

Conducting a Medical Practice

Numerous Patients in Europe, the

West Indies, the Dominion of

Canada, and every State

of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL.

FREE OF CHARGE.

No medicinal treatment, deleterious drugs, or

the use of the most potent remedies, except

fully warranted and pure. All cases con-

sidered with each case carefully recorded,

whether they be complicated by fever or in

person, or observed by a third party. The

physician. The patient is all scientific

and all in all.

All in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all in all in all in all in all in all

in all in all